DO THAT

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1903.

HORSE SHOW COLORS POPULAR

Indianapolis People Are Enthusiastically Booming the Coming Exhibition of Equine Aristocrats.

show colors and everybody is working to the foregoing." make the horse show, to be given the week of Sept. 21, under a large tent at the corner of Senate avenue and Sixteenth street, the best horse show ever given in this part | tries, the local classes, with which he has pete in any other class.) The second step of the country. The executive committee had nothing to do yet, are beginning to fill was to insure generally interesting competiin charge of the show has sent out thousands of these little bows of red and white ribbon this week and thousands more | There are fifty-seven classes, about three- all horses, graduated or green, and placing will be distributed.

The executive committee of the Horse Show Association and many other's connected with the affair are working might and main every day, and there is not the least doubt that the Indianapolis horse show this fall will be the biggest event of the kind people of this city have ever seen outside of New York and Chicago.

Dr. C. D. Gray, who will direct the arrangements for the show, has just issued a letter to the merchants asking them to co-operate with the executive committee in the work of preparing for the event. In a letter sent to the merchants Dr. Gray asks them to help the show along by using its colors-red and white-in their show windows, in their advertisements, on their bargain-day cards-in short to use red and white wherever they can possibly do it and in every way they can think of. It is expected that within a week all of the merchants will have complied in some way with the request of the horse show association and that whenever people look into a show window or go into a store to see what the bargain counters contain they will be greeted with a profusion of red and white ribbons and bunting and other decorative materials.

A GOOD ADVERTISEMENT.

"The display of the horse colors is one of the best ways to advertise the show," said a member of the executive committee. "We are working to have the colors displayed in so many ways that people will have to see them and when they see them every day and every place they go they will, of course, ask what they mean. And in this way everybody who goes down town will know that we are going to have a horse show and will get interested in the thing. If the people will do their share, and they certainly are starting out well, for thousands have put on the small bows of red and white ribbon we have sent out this week, there is no question but what we will have a successful show."

The merchants are to be interested in the horse show again this year by the executive committee offering boxes for all the performances for the best show windows advertising the event. This plan, it is expected, will have a tendency, if the merchants are not inclined to do so simply for the "good of the cause," to make them go to great pains in decorating their windows with the horse show colors. This will not be done to any extent for several weeks yet, as the horse show is still more than a month away. There will be prizes for the best three windows. The first prize will be one tox holding six people for all performances, worth \$100. The second prize will be one of the \$50 boxes, and the third prize will be two season tickets, valued

Applications for the boxes have already begun to be received by the executive committee in considerable numbers. There will be about fifty boxes this year. The ones holding six people will be sold for \$100, the ones holding four people for \$50 and the smaller boxes for \$20. All applications for boxes and reserved seats should be sent to ciation, who is assistant secretary of the I dren. Prizes will be offered for both riding strict or eliminate championship competi-Horse Show Association. The applications and driving and for children's ponies and tion altogether, before the championship will be placed on file in the order in which | carts exhibited by boys and girls under | class is finally called for exhibition. they are received, and when the boxes are fifteen. More than a month remains before The third step was to insure the continuwhose applications were sent in first. Sea- representation which assures success for out the week's series of exhibitions. Thereson reserved seats will be sold in advance | the event.

ENTRIES COMING FAST.

of Milwaukee, who took a leading part in | year. This beautiful black horse, while challenge cup. the recent Milwaukee show; F. K. Bull, of owned by General Lawton was known as Racine, Wis.; A. E. Ashbrook, of Kansas Rey D'Or. After General Lawton's death City, Mo., who will bring more than a dozen the horse was sent to his widow in New fine animals, it is expected; W. G. Claring. York to be sold. He was bought by Kansas of St. Paul, who will bring a number of City horsemen, but they, finding him such a prize-winning light harness horses; W. B. | flery animal, sold him to George E. Palmer, White, of Cleveland, with four-in-hands of Denver, Col. Mr. Palmer changed his and rupabouts, and Frank Hogan, of St. name to Anthracite. Finding that the Louis, with borses for the heavy harness animal had good jumping qualities Mr. classes. Mr. Ashbrook will exhibit, among | Palmer set about to train him for jumping. his other norses, a tandem team which has | Anthracite was soon qualified to jump with taken prizes at a number of shows in this some of the best jumpers in the country.

The Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing at the show this fall, the same as he was Company, of South Bend, has offered a last fall. large gold and silver cup for the best pair | The committee is arranging to have a of horses for family use exhibited in the potato race in each performance again this Indianapolis show. The cup is valued at year. A potato race is a whole comedy in \$250. Following are the conditions under itself. The riders are placed at one end of shall be best pair of horses (mare or geld- with four-foot spears. The rider who ing) for family use. Must be owned three | spears the most potatoes and deposits them successive years by the same owner, Must in a basket wins the race. There probably

Every place one goes one sees small bows ; have three or more competitors each year. | better classification. It is to create a maxiof red and white baby ribbon. Men, Horses shall count 50 per cent., harnses mum number of candidates for the chamwomen and children-everybody-are wear- 10 per cent., vehicles 20 per cent. and ap- pionship honors and to guarantee as wide ing these little bows of red and white rib- polatments 10 per cent. The owner's name a distribution of prizes as eminent merit bon. In stores, street cars-everywhere must be engraved upon the cup and de- will permit. one's gaze is met by these bits of red and livered to him upon a certificate of the president of the Indianapolis Horse-show step in the revision a year ago, when it Red and white are the Indianapolis horse | Association, when won in accordance with | published the rule that the first prize win-

THE LOCAL CLASSES.

the middle Western States securing en- the said first prize, though eligible to coma month before the opening of the show. done by making the championship open to

will be egg and spoon races again this year, also.

Preparations at Louisville.

The management of the Louisville horse show is making extensive preparations for be held in Louisville, Sept. 28 to Oct. 3. The management has adopted a new schedule of rules which will govern the show. It is believed that it will result in a deeper purpose of the new rules is to arrange

The Louisville Association took the first classes, should be thereafter ineligible to While Dr. Gray is traveling about through | compete in the class in which it had won up as rapidly as can be expected more than | tion in the championship class, which was fourths of which are strictly for Indian- them first on the programme of exhibition, apolis horses and equipages, and every in- thereby bringing out all the entries in the ducement is being offered local horse own- respective classes in actual ring competi-



Offered for the Best Family Pair at the Coming Horse Show.

Secretary Saulter, of the Merchauts' Asso- | esting are the classes for women and chil- | general attention on the champion and re-

He will be one of the biggest drawing cards

contest will be given: "Entries the tent, mounted on ponies and armed

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

What New York Correspondents Served Rural Readers in 1869. Here are some interesting extracts from

New York correspondents printed in the Lexington (Ky.) Observer in May, 1869: "That you may form some idea of the great wealth of the New York citizens we Constable & Co. was \$417,874; Fisk, Hatch & Co., bankers, \$564,390; E. S. Higgins, carcommission merchant and president of a priests are generally answered favorably." national bank, \$280,000; James Gordon Bennett, of New York Herlad, \$186,000; Robert

Morgan, United States Senator, \$126,000: William B. Astor. \$1,079,000; Alexander T. Stewart, \$3,019,000, or \$10,000 for every business day of the year."

bearing the name of The Hansom Cab Company,' with a large capital, the object of which is to put into operation cheap vehicles for carrying people from one part of the city to another. These cabs are of novel construction, with a capacity for seating two persons. The front has doors which fold up, so as to open or close as the inmates elect. The driver occupies a seat behind, on a level with the top of the cab. Only one horse is used for each cab. The fare is thirty cents a mile; for two persons. same distance, forty cents; by the hour, "When I was at the boarding school at seventy-five cents for one peorson or \$1 for two persons. These rates are much cheaper than the prices now charged by carriages, and when the hansom cabs are put in school at night, traveling over the desert operation they will interpose a bar to the imposition now practiced upon strangers by

"The General Assembly of New York at | which his father had failed to bring to its last session passed an act authorizing the construction of a railroad through Twenty-third street, in the city of New York, from the North to the East river. This street has the Fifth-avenue Hotel and many other fine buildings situated upon it. mostly private residences; is wide and equal in beauty to any in the city, but it

will be greatly marred by the horse rail-"Another swindle about to be perpetrated is now before the State Legislature, name- at 10 o'clock at night, reaching Blue canyon ly, the Broadway Railroad bill, to construct horse railroads on Wall street, Maiden lane, Fifth, Madison, Lexington and then began the return trip, following avenues and Broadway. This bill, if passed, on foot the team driven by the physician. would bestow upon the incorporators a He thus traveled forty miles between 10 franchise valued at many millions of dollars, for which nothing is paid. There is at night and 5 in the morning, and returned universal opposition to the movement, as the same distance, keeping up with the the press and people loudly declaim. A. T. Stewart has offered two millions of dollars for the charter, the money therefor to ernoon." I inure to the city treasury."

the annual exhibit of high-class horses to | RELIGIOUS CEREMONY OF A SOUTH-WESTERN INDIAN PEOPLE.

and more general interest in horses. One Immunity in Handling the Reptiles farms, which are far removed from their Probably Due to Knowledge of an Antidote for the Bitc.

ODD CUSTOMS OF THE TRIBE

ner, except in the hunter and jumper GIRLS DO THE COURTING INSTEAD OF WAITING FOR THE MEN.

> Agriculture the Mainstay of Their Existence-A Peaceful People with a Few Antipathies.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- An antidote, known only to two members of the tribe, is said to be the secret of the freedom with which the Moqui Indians handle rattletour of inspection in the Southwest.

the Hopi, is one of the most interesting of whether or not his affections are centered is utilized in garden. The building has a American Indian tribes," said Mr. Wright, on another object." "These Indians show little evidence of years of contact with the white man. They retain all the old customs and practices and still continue the barbarous methods characteristic of the religious ceremonies of nature worshipers. The Hopis are opposed to education and had to be forced to send their children to the government schools. The tribe has many peculiar customs, but is best known to the world through the famous snake dance."

The snake dance, according to Mr. Wright, who has witnessed it, is not attended by torture, as is the case with the sun dance and like ceremonies in other tribes. It is a part of the religion of the Hopis and is enveloped in a great deal of mystery. "The snake dance of the Hopi," said Mr. Wright, "is picturesque in the extreme. It is the big festival of the year. The active participants are the venerable priests of the tribe. This affair takes place some time in the month of August, according to the phase of the moon and the omens discovered by the priests, and is held afternately in each of the three tribal villages. The snakes are procured by the young priests, who scour the country for miles around in search of the reptiles. When the snake is found it coils itself, of course, in an attitude of defense. The Indians claim that they effect the capture by means of hypnotism, but there is a well authenticated story that a secret antidote, known to the old crone and patriarch of the tribe, and by them communicated to their successors, is the explanation of the fearlessness of the Hopi in handling the dangerous rattlesnakes. At any rate the young priest after finding the snake proceeds, as

is explained by the Indians, to hypnotize it. He does this by gently moving round and round a bunch of long feathers until the reptile is hypnotized, finally relaxing its coil, whereupon the priest places one hand upon the neck and with the other hand lifts the body. In this manner the snake is carried to the Indian village, where the dance is to be held. Preparatory to the dance the snakes are placed in an for by an old priest, who keeps them in idea. 'condition' by waving a bunch of feathers above them and gently stroking them at stated intervals. Just previous to the dance the snakes are sprinkled with sacred meal and various ceremonies are performed with Review of the Transactions Leading them in the khiva. On the day of the dance the priests take the reptiles to the

plaza, where the dance is held. "All is now ready for the great religious ceremony of the Hopi. The dance is performed with great rapidity and the priests distributed the best boxes will go to those the show, but the committee is assured a ation of the spirited competition through- as well as the entire tribe work themselves the invention of the American millionaire, up into a great frenzy. Each of the priests fore, the first prize in the championship was carries a snake in his mouth, all of them told was that at Nice, in the south of The committee has just announced that made large, \$700, so as to justify the asso- proceeding across the plaza company front, France, she saw a stranger, Robert Craw-Anthracite, the war horse which Gen. ciation in ruling that the winner of the the attendants meanwhile waving feathers ford, suddenly fall as he was getting into The executive committee has already re- Henry W. Lawton used in the Philippines, first prize in any championship, shall there- to keep up the illusion of hypnotism. It a train. She went to his assistance and foreign exhibitors will be Colonel Pabst, classes in the Indianapolis show again this tandems, four-in-hands and for the Batonyi | ceremony. After the dance the snakes are returned to the place where they were found and the Indians offer profuse apologies for any annoyance that they may have caused.

ANCESTRY WORSHIP. "The snake dance is purely a religious ceremony," said Mr. Wright. "The Indians believe the snakes are their grandfathers, or, as we would say, their ancestors, and that they have become powerful spirits, taking the form of rattlesnakes. The dance is a form of worship to these spirits to instate that the income for 1869 of Arnold, duce them to give rain. Rain in that desert country is the one thing needful for food. As the month of August is the time when pet manufacturer, \$431,128; Moses Taylor, the summer rain comes the prayers of the

Concerning the religion of the Hopi, Supervisor Wright said: "Nature worship Bonner, of New York Ledger, and owner is the religion of the Hopi. It closely reof sundry fine horses, \$184,000; Peter B. sembles the nature worship of the Canaan-Sweeny, city chamberlain. \$181,000; E. D. Ites, into which the Hebrews were so prone to fall, as shown in the Old Testament. This nature worship expresses itself in methods which to us would be obscene "There is now forming here a company and revolting, but which to them are sacred in the light of their religion. The Hopi are more open in these practices than the Pueblos, who were forced by their Spanish conquerors to suppress their obscene ceremonies."

Remarkable tales are told of the sprinting ability of the Hopi Indians. They are said to be the best runners in the world, and able to withstand great hardship. Keam's canyon," said Mr. Wright, "a boy thirteen years old ran away. He left the to the village of Orabi. He went to his home to get some peaches and melons, him at school. He stayed there until afternoon, when he started back. He arrived late at night, traveling seventy miles within twenty-four hours. Shortly after that I visited the school at Blue canyon. The teacher of the day school at Orabl, forty miles distant, sent an adult Hopi to Blue senators and deputies sat at her table. canyon for a physician. The Hopi started at 5 in the morning. He rested for an hour

Agriculture was followed by the tribe | ten suicides

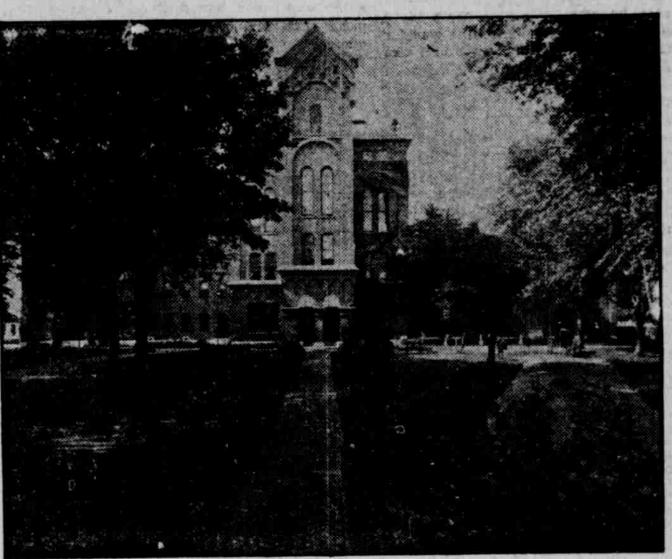
long before the white man came to Ameriaccording to the best evidence obtainable, said Mr. Wright. "The Hopis, by their language, it is presumed, are related to the Shoshones and other tribes of that stock. But long ago they abandoned the wandering hunters' life for a settled agriculture existence. The Hopis are industrious and peaceable. They take excellent care of their villages. The only work animal of the tribe is the burro. These animals are trained to keep out of the fields, which are fenced, hundred and sixty-four old and dependent some cases pure unadulterated laziness has but occasionally a burro is tempted by the men and women absolutely without hope been the cause of their helplessness. There green verdure and lets his appetite run for the future, who live almost altogether is one man now at the farm who at one away with his discretion. If caught in the in the past, but who, all the while, are time, not many years ago, was the owner act he lines a piece of one car cut off and is happy in the realization that no responsi- of a big grocery store in a town in this then known as a 'thief burro.' If caught a bility rests on them. may be found five State and was highly respected. He was, second time another piece of his ear is cut | miles northwest of Indianapolis. This place | however, too lazy to attend to business,

GIRLS DO THE COURTING. "There is nothing in the family life of gan street car line. the Hopi that differs materially from other | The present building is a large brick tribes," said Mr. Wright, "The women are structure, which has been sheltering the generally faithful and dutiful wives. The poor of Marion county for the past forty- in the institution are old, reflects the fact girls select their husbands and the young live years. Frior to the erection of this that they outlived people who should care men have little to say on the subject. One large home there was a rude brick build- for them. The average age of the inhabitpeculiarity is that marriageable girls wear ing that is now used as a smoking room for ants of the home is sixty-five years. The their hair in two great wheels, one over the men. The first poorhouse was oldest inmate is Rigdon Herron, an old each ear. The Hopi girls have grown bolder | built on the same site as the present one, | negro of eighty-eight, who was a slave in with the passing of time. They do not wait | and was a log cabin. An old man, who | North Carolina, and was taken to Florida, until the question is popped, as do their recently left the institution, by the name but has lost trace of his people and finds white sisters, and accordingly they marry of Nicholas Woods, helped build the first a good home in the poorhouse. He is snakes in the celebrated Snake Dance, when they are inclined to do so. The poorhouse, and was later an inmate for one of the most interesting of the many which will be held this month in the desert 'wheels' not proving effectual to attract many years. He is new over ninety-six country of northeastern Arizona. This, at suitors, the wearing of them has become | years old. At the time he worked on the broken in health talks entertainly of his least, is the story brought here by Mr. A. a mere custom. Now, when the Hopi girl cabin he was a carpenter, and was em-O. Wright, supervisor of Indian schools, wishes to select a husband she sends her ployed by the man who received the conwho has just returned from a prolonged mother to the mother of the young man tract for building the cabin, in which the ern negro. He never forgets the old anteshe has selected, and the deed is done. The poor of the county were to be housed. "The Moqui, or more properly speaking, young man is bound to marry the girl The farm contains 220 acres, 210 of which

ca. "This tribe raised crops by irrigation and subsisted by agriculture centuries ago." AT THE MARION COUNTY POOR FARM

Old Men and Women Live in the Past. Happy in Irresponsibility.

capacity of 235, but there are no modern The Hopi tribe is better known as the conveniences, with the exception of bath



Where Marion County's Poor Find a Refuge.

Moquis, a term of reproach used by their rooms. All the work about the place has enemies. Hopi is the title recently adopted to be done by manual labor. There are fifby the Indian Bureau. It means peaceful teen employes and A. H. Harcourt is the people. The Hopi is probably the least at- superintendent. He has been in complete | The Contrasting Lives of Russell Sage tractive of all the Indians. The males are charge for the past two years, and the inof very slender physique, the average stitution has shown great development dur- New York Sun. weighing about 100 pounds. They are very ing his administration. There are two lean and wiry and do not carry any flesh, house physicians, Dr. George W. Tucker as a result of their unusual activity. The and Dr. Marie Haslep. They visit the women, who lead a sedentary life, are of place one a day and attend the inmates, normal size and weight. The Indian Bureau | Some of those living at the poor house has had a little more success during the have been there over thirty years, and as last few years than formerly in inducing an illustration of the fondness that some them to send their children to school, but have for it, there are many instances underground khiva, where they are cared they are more or less antagonistic to the where old people have left good comforta-J. E. M.

THE HUMBERT CASE.

to the Present Trial.

New York Evening Post. Mme. Humbert first obtained loans on the basis of an imaginary will, bequeathing her a fortune, the testator being a Portuguese, but her notoriety chiefly dates from Robert Henry Crawford. The story she leaves those in charge of the institution nursed him back to life. In gratitude, he left her his whole fortune, amounting to \$20,000,000. Soon afterwards, she said, a second will, dated the same day as the first, appeared, which divided the estate between Marie Daurignac, her younger sister, and the "millionaire's" two nephews, Henry Crawford and Robert Crawford. Later, a third document was produced, binding the heirs to preserve the title deeds and securities and placing them in charge of M. and Mme. Humbert until Marie became of age, when an amicable distribution of the prop erty was to take place. The alleged title deeds and securities were placed in a safe and duly sealed by the authorities without the latter seeing them. The two wills and the third document remained in the hands of Mme. Humbert, who produced them as proof of the existence of the \$20,000,900 inperitance, and the fraud started on its career, increasing in magnitude as time

The fictitious millions served as security on which loans were raised from all classes of people, bankers, usurers, small tradespeople and county squires. In order to prevent the opening of the safe and the inevitable exposure of the frauds, she employed lawyers to represent the phantom nephews and other lawyers who argued her own case, thus putting off from year to year assigned, but about half of them are in- away to humanity. the opening of the safe. The whole cumbrous legal machinery of the republic was turned to her purposes, but there were many who believed her incapable of handling alone the threads of this tangled skein of legal-and afterwards political intricacies and Judge Humbert was hinted at as being something more than a blind believer in his

daughter-in-law's spectral inheritance. Mme. Humbert thus obtained loans and accumulated large sums which she spent Her house in the Avenue de la France Armes was one of the most magnificent in the city. On the third floor was the safe, a huge structure let into the wall. double locked and covered with seals. Within an hour's run of the capital by railway she had her chief country house, the Cateau des Vives Eaux, through the grounds of which runs a beautiful stream. on which floated a steam yacht, for her husband was a dreamer and a fisherman, and in this pleasure craft he pursued his two absorbing pleasures. Not a mile distant she had a farm, in Celeyran she had a vineyard, and she had houses in provincial towns, a box at the Opera costing \$6,000 a year, an estate in Tunis, and all were unuald for. The families of President Carnot and President Felix Faure shared

The accrediting of the Humberts by the company they kept had its effect on possible money lenders. Her notes were freely accepted in banks. A Lille banker advanced 1,000,000 francs, and she was on the books of a dozen other banks for sums ranging between 1,000,000 and 6,000,000 francs. Altogether, she is supposed to have netted \$10,000,000, while the amount of the notes which passed through her hands, in the team, and reaching Orabi early in the aft- form of original loans and renewals, is given as approaching \$14,000,000. The frauds hare said to have been the direct cause of

ble homes for the sake of the institution. Everything is done for them to make life enjoyable. There are five floors in the building, three of which are in use. In the winter season the poorhouse is filled on

more prevalent, and more persons being in need of homes. HOW TO GAIN ADMISSION.

To gain admittance to the poor farm one must get a certificate from the trustee in the township from which he is sent. He may remain then until he dies, and if he have no responsibility and pay no more attention to him. Any one may leave and

It is doubtful if there is a more interesting institution anywhere than the poor farm. The grounds are beautiful, and upon first entering them one may see old men, bent with age, working about the place, keeping things clean. All the inmates who are not too sick are required to do some work about the building. Some work in the triumphant by writing about it. He has dairy, others in the dining room and some n the yard. The old women also do their share of the labor and may be found diligently knitting or doing some other kind of work for which feminine hands are best fitted. It must not be supposed that the Save by example he has failed to stimulate inmates are all agreeable and subtait to the rules of the institution without com- would, make them saving by building bookplaint. Some are exceedingly hard to con- less palaces of books, the furnishing and trol and in many cases have to be punished as if they were in jail. Those who ture generations the fact that knowledge is will not mind are frequently locked up, power and worth paying for. and in most cases soon decide to comply with the regulations of the home.

conditions of these people, the most of whom are old. There are various reasons lends money. Mr. Carnegle gives himself

An institution in which there are one | mates of the poor farm through drink. In off. When both cars and tail are gone the is probably the most interesting institution and it is said that when a customer would burro is killed and caten. Nothing in the in the State. It is the Marion County enter he would not get up to wait on him form of food is ever wasted by the tribe. Asylum for the Poor, and is located two until, through such shiftlessness, his money miles north of the end of the West Michi- soon slipped away and he now is dependent

OUTLIVE THEIR PEOPLE. The fact that most of those confined types of character, and while feeble and slave days and still retains that polite man-

bellum "sah," in tacking to "white folks." Another fact worthy of note is that threefourths of those in the institution are foreigners. This is accounted for by the fact that they have come to a strange country and not having prepared for the declining years, have grown old and helpless with the poorhouse as the sole resort. One old woman when asked if she were satisfied with her home said that the name was the worst thing about the poor farm. It sounds the failure of her life, she thinks. Those who live there could not find better treatment, and in some cases the inmates are not to be blamed for their situation. They are often the victim of circumstances, such as have just been mentioned. The cases in which the inmates are worthless and of no account are said to be the exception and not the rule.

These old people are cared for in the best manner possible. The county furnishes them with tobacco once every week and they are allowed to go and come when they please. The work they do is all such as they can easily perform and they have absolutely no care or responsibility. It is an odd sight to watch them on a summer day seated around the smoking room talking over days when they, too, played a part in the affairs of men. Some may be seen earnestly engaged in a game of dominos or cards, while others are lounging about cracking jokes and whiling the hours away just as they are whiling away the last days of their existence. These interesting old people who, to say the least, are unfortunate, have left the busy scenes of life and having played their part are awaiting the final drop of the curtain.

TWO MILLIONAIRES.

and Andrew Carnegie.

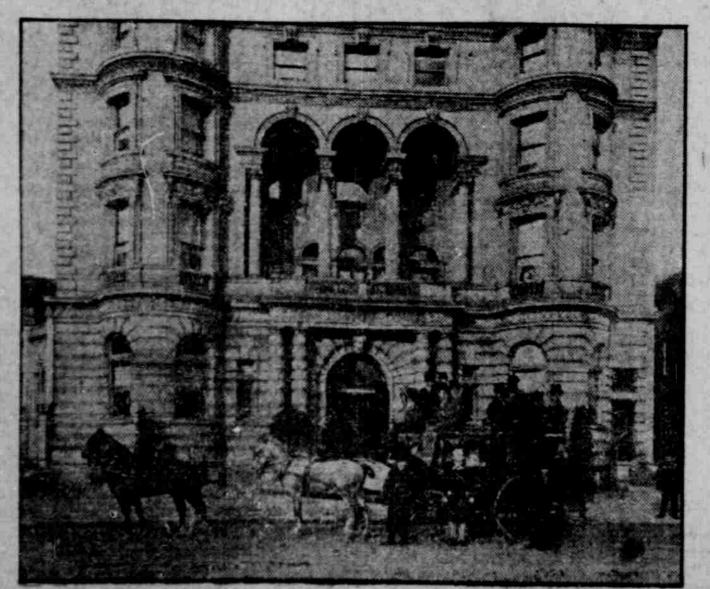
Mr. Russell Sage, who kept his eightyseventh birthday Monday by working at his office as usual, has a genius for long life, business and minding his own business. A money lender is not apt to be a popular character. He seeks to loan his money at the best advantage. Business is his pleasure; and his devotion to that pleasure seems to give him ample satisfaction. The preachers of the "gospel of relaxation" must look at him with averted eyes. His is a vigorous and sound old age, attained in the teeth of their rules. He has not diversified his pursuits. He cares account of the suffering at that time being for no expensive toys and diversions. He makes money for the sake of making it. He does not make it to spend it or give it away. His tastes are simple as his aim is simple. A man who does what he wants to and keeps on doing it with undiminished delight is an artist in living, however narrow or unattractive his scheme of life may seem to the majority.

Mr. Carnegie is resolved not to die rich. Mr. Sage is resolved not to die poor. Such return as often as he wishes, providing, of is the differing effect of wealth upon differing temperaments. Mr. Sage plods along, content with his own way. The sentimental sociologists who have a notion that it is the duty of a rich man to "make restitution" to society are disappointed in him. Indeed, he has missed many glorious opportunities which the great Pittsburg philanthropist has seized with prehensile hand. Mr. Sage has no literary laurels. He has

not made triumphant democracy more done little or nothing for brick and mortar and the building trades. He has lent no helping hand to art and architecture. He has not stood like a breakwater of steel against the tide of "imperialism." Deep in his own affairs, he has not sought to warn, discomfort and command his fellow citizens persons less forehanded than himself to cultive habits of frugality. He might, if he maintenance of which would require an increase of taxation and so impress upon fu-In short, however pleasing Mr. Sage conduct of life may be to himself, he has missed not only much world-wide fame. It is interesting to note the cause of the but that constant self-applause which must cheer Mr. Carnegie in his struggles to divest himself of his possessions. Mr. Sage



Old Men Whiling Away a Few Hours with Dominoes.



A. E. Ashbrook's Coach and Four.